Total for the week. 1,074,523

The Republican Downfall.

Republican managers and newspapers make piteous appeals from time to time to the voters of their party. They implore them to go to the primaries and see that proper nominations are made. They entreat them to turn out on election day, and save the dear old party from destruction. They complain that Republicans seem so averse to taking part in active political work, and so indifferent to the general breaking up which

threatens the party. So far as influence upon the great and increasing mass of Republican indifferentism is concerned, those appeals are likely to be wasted. The more intelligent and thoughtful are sick of going to primaries where proceedings and nominations are controlled by a set of men who make politics their business, and a paying business. They are ashamed of supporting candidates in whose selection they had no voice, and of whose unfitness, in too many cases, they are convinced. They have sacrificed not only their prejudices, but their honest convictions, at more than one election. They have been betrayed by a strained sense of party fealty into easting their votes for candidates whom they knew to be unworthy. More than once, af ter a show of opposition, they have played

into the hands of the party managers. They have learned by bitter experience to distrust and despise most of the so-called leaders of their party. Many of these dis satisfied voters have become perfectly indifferent to its fortunes, and have determined not to vote at all until some great and now hardly possible change shall convert it from a party of plunder into a party of principles. Many others, on whom party allegiance sits more lightly, have resolved to vote with the Democrats, either permanently or until the Republican party forsakes its evil ways.

The absence of the one class and the presence of the other at the polls last fail helped to give the Republican party a severe and deserved punishment. It shows as yet but the faintest signs of recovering from the effects of that punishment. The Republican voters who struck it down show no perceptible signs of repentance.

The organs and the managers may re monstrate and supplicate, but these Republicans will remain deaf to their appeals. The hordes of officeholders and of professional politicians are about the only Republicans who are still deeply interested in Republican success. It is a matter of bread and butter with them. A large number of voters, especially in the country, where political affiliations are slowly made and slowly east off, still cling to Republicanism from torce of habit and old associations, trembling as yet to go to the side whither their consciences are beginning to point them. But where are the Republicans who are Republicans from well-founded conviction, and who cleave to that party from their admiration of what it is and not of what it was?

There would be no need of calling on Republican voters to do their political duty if the party still had great principles at stake and great public ends in view, as it once had In its better days it filled its adherents with earnest enthusiasm and faith. There was not one indifferent voter in it then. Every man in it thoroughly believed in it because it had a definite object and had proposed to itself a noble work. It grew into power because it believed in itself.

Never did a party sink from greatness toward a more disgraceful end. It now has no principles, no convictions, no honesty. It advocates no legislation by which the public interests may be benefited. It stands for nothing which touches the popular heart. It sits shamolessly with pride" to the record of the few years in which it was undishonered; and upon that record it asks to be allowed to keep on stealing.

Its own voters can find in it, as it exists torespect. Its work was done long ago. It can succeed no longer on false pretences. Its time has come.

The Happy Negroes of the South. The testimony of John C. Calhour of Arkansas before the Senate Labor Committee, as to negro labor in the Mississippi valley, confirms what we have before asserted in regard to the exceptional advantages enjoyed by the colored agricultural laborer of the South.

The colored people of the South have substantially the whole of the farm work to themselves. White men compete with them to a very small extent. Especially in the more southern States, they are absolute masters of the field. The amount of work to be done also is sufficient to occupy them all, and their employment is certain and well adapted to their physical constitution and abilities. They do not suffer from the evils of an overstocked labor market.

Moreover, in the South the negro farm laborer is very commonly able to get the advantages of cooperation. Negroes, as Mr. CALHOUN explained, can either hire themselves out or work a farm on shares. If they are hired as field hands they get from ten to twenty dollars a month and board, and are also furnished free of cost with a house, with fuel, and a garden spot of from onehalf to one acre. If they become cooperative workmen they get one-haif of the cotton crop raised, in lieu of wages, the other half going to the planter or capitalist. In that case, too, the negro is given a tract of land to cultivate for himself. He also has free pasturage for his | rent literature he reads during all his life cattle and hogs, and, besides, is required by Mr. Calhoun, for instance, to plant in corn, hay, and potatoes a portion of the land he works on shares, receiving the entire proceeds, and paying for the land a small rent, tual stimulus and inspire him with lofty purwhich is taken out of his share of the cotton crop of the remainder. Farms are also let to negroes at eight or ten dollars an acre. the privileges being the same as when the land is worked on shares, and the owner taking the risk of getting his pay from the crops.

Mr. Califoun manifestly has reason for saying that laborers so treated are better off than laborers in any other part of the world. There is a steady demand for their work; their energy and skill count with them in the place of capital; they are able to have homes of their own, and, with industry and prudence, can soon get enough money ahead to farm on their own account if they wish to become capitalists and employers themselves. Mr. Calhoun spoke of knowing tenant negroes who had bought hill lands and whose net annual incomes were from one thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars.

But are the negroes generally prosperous under a system so exceptionally favorable to

the laborer? They are doing better than they did when malicious and designing men were stirring up race hostility and no industry at the South could make steady and peaceful progress, but most of them continue poor. And they are poor through their own fault, or because of the ignorance from which they have not yet emerged. Very many of them are utterly improvident, are indolent and extravagant. They will indulge themselves at the present, careless of the future, buying unneeded goods at the stores on credit, and giving liens on their farms o shares in crops, or fishing, hunting, and loafing instead of working. Their ignorance, too, is apt to make there the prey of sharpers when they have set up for themselve and lost the guiding hand of the planter, and, of course, prevents their right compre

hension of their interests when under him. That is, they have not yet learned self-reliance, having so lately been in slavery, and are less capable of self-control than they probably would be if they had been differently reared, though to find self-indulgence at the expense of prosperity we do not need to go to the freed negroes only. They are steadily improving in these respects, however, according to Mr. CALHOUN, who says they are now gaining much from experience, and are becoming self-reliant and ambitious to be owners or tenants. It depends on themselves solely whether they shall get ahead, filling the South with small farms cultivated by negro owners. Whatever the scheme time shall perfect for the improvement of its condition labor everywhere and always must win the goods of this life by paying for them in individual desert-by the exercise of prudence and self-control.

It is remarkable, however, that in the South, lately the land of slavery, the enfranchised negroes, within a quarter of a century after emancipation, are already enjoying privileges for which free white labor is still contending throughout the civilized world.

The Best Book for a Boy.

The following question is put to us by

correspondent in Pennsylvania: "I would like to make my son a present of a bookbook the reading of which would help to form his character and make a man of him. What book would you recommend? How would Lord Casstratikle's Letters to His Son' do? Don't recommend the Bible for I don't believe in its inspiration at all."

This father neglects to tell us severa things which we should know in order to give him the positive advice for which he asks. What is the age of the lad? What is the direction of his tastes, if he has manifested any? What is the line of life in which he has been brought up, and into which his probable future career will lead him? What sort of intellect and disposition has the boy Obviously we ought to be informed in these regards to be able to select the book.

But we infer from the note of the father that the boy is along in his teens, that he has been brought up in a house not furnished with old-fashioned theological no tions, that he is a bright lad, and that his parent wishes him to become what is called a man of the world. All this the father's suggestion of Lord Chesterfield's letters as possibly the best book to meet the case and his lack of veneration for the Bible seem to justify us in assuming.

We will at once say that hardly a worse book, certainly for an American lad, could be selected than Lord CHESTERFIELD's letters to his son. Its moral standards are low, its view of life is cynical, and it tends to cultivate the merely external and artificial rather than to develop the best intrinsic, qualities of a young man. Besides, it deals with a social atmosphere very different from that which ought to prevail in a republic. No those letters are bad reading for the Pennsylvania lad.

Better letters of the worldly-wise and semicynical sort are "Mr. Brown's Letters to his Nephew," by THACKERAY. They may be found in the "Sketches and Travels in London" of that consummate literary artist. A boy, too, would read them with pleasure They are interesting, and it is useless to give a lad a book for any such purpose as that of our correspondent unless it will hold his attention. The book will scarcely do him any good if he takes it as a dose and finds its and its perusal repulsive. But public till, and with the other "points with about" Mr. Brown's Letters" there is something so easy, so frank, so spontaneous, and so amusing that a boy might find it very agreeable, and he would be able to see its wisdom. At any rate, the sentiments he had day, nothing to inspire enthusiasm or even | read would remain in his memory. And ye that book, as a whole, is not adapted to all boys. It would touch rather those whose intercourse is with polished society, and is likely to continue to be there, than those who must rough it through life. But there is much that is valuable for boys of every degree and condition in what THACKERAY says concerning many things-the beautiful in fluence on character of association with good

and refined women, for instance. An even better book for a boy is THACK ERAY'S " Pendennis." That is pretty sure to interest him, unless his taste in fiction has been altogether corrupted by the reading of vile and trashy novels and "juveniles." In the first place he gets in THACKERAY a delightfully pure and a charming literary style. Its reading is of itself a good education in English. And another glorious book serves the same purpose. We mean OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S "Vicar of Wakefield." You cannot go wrong in giving that to a boy. It is sweet like new-mown hay. In " Penden nis," too, along with a gentle cynicism and a keen knowledge of the world, there is a celebration of the best, the tenderest, and the most sterling qualities of manhood, which makes it an admirable book for a lad, whose moral standards ought to be kept high, and who should have set before him the noblest and the most elevated ideals. A boy who reads "Pendennis," not merely as a task but as a delight, and who does not hurry over it as over a dime novel, but studies it and thinks over it, will always keep the memory of the book vivid. He will never forget its tone, and, alas! he may look in vain for a literary style so deliciously pure in the curthereafter, no matter how long it may be.

If the boy is disposed to more serious read ing, CARLYLE's "Sartor Resartus," will be good for him. It will give him intellecposes. That is strong and healthy literary food for young and old. HERBERT SPENCER' "Data of Ethics" would greatly help to train him to think, if he would read it, which may not be probable. It is a book, however, which would probably suit his father, so skeptical regarding the theological explanations of the origin of good and evil. Another very excellent book for a boy, in a different field, is GILBERT WHITE'S "Natural History of Selborne." It teaches habits of observation, and is imbued with a sound and beautiful philosophy. Some boys would find White's "Sel borne" fascinating reading, and it would b reading by which they would surely profit. Our correspondent might not like it because WHITE believed in the Bible, as he does not;

structive, books to give a boy. If the lad is of a practical bent, SMILES's "Self-Help" might do for him. That would help to stimulate him to effort. If he likes

but it is one of the very best, the most in-

poetry, give him Scorr's poems. They are much better for a lad than the subjective, metaphysical, not to say epileptic poetry, which is now so much in vogue. Take pains to direct his attention to models of simple, direct, lucid, sinewy, and healthy writing and do not forget that a boy of good parts will often stand a much more solid sort of literature than people usually imagine.

English and Americans.

A rather amusing discussion concerning Americans in Europe has lately taken place

in two London journals. It was begun by a correspondent of Vanity Fair, who expressed his deep and abiding loathing for "Wandering Yankees" in terms which recall the hostility against the Jews so lately displayed at our own watering places. He would have the Americans turned out of London as the Jews were turned out of some of our summer hotels.

"Speaking calmly and dispassionately, said this outraged Englishman, "every one must acknowledge that the Americans as a race are simply unendurable." Accordingly he demanded that "an Anti-American League should be formed," and English houses "closed against the Pilgrim Fathers and the Pilgrim Mothers, and any one found answering their questions should be marked at once and doomed to social extinction." If that is not done "they will soon exercise a degrading and pernicious influence on the tone of English social life." "Let us then," he concluded, "be wise in time, and repel America from our shores with all her sprawling magazines, her shoddy literature, and her shady aristocracy."

Mr. LABOUCHERE of the London Touth, however, comes to the defence of the Americans against this enraged and disgusted Englishman. He says that "in taste, feeling, and manners" Englishmen "have much to learn from them." "Their manners contrast with considerable advantage with those of a very large number of Englishmen." "We, rather than they, are, I am inclined to think, open to the reproach of being 'unendurable. Among ourselves we get on very well, but with foreigners we are not so popular." And as to American women, in Mr. Lanorestkru's opinion, they are, "in nine cases out of ten, infinitely more agreeable as companions than English women. They are better instructed, they talk better, they dress better, and they flirt better." However, he agrees with the Vanity Fair writer that "a good many Americans in Europe 'grovel before a lord.'" They are the "demoralized and deteriorated" Americans "who imagine they will curry favor with us by renouncing all that is good in their own country, and adopting all that is silly in ours."

That last remark is doubtless very true and it applies not merely to "Wandering Yankees," but to many Yankees at home. They make of themselves imitation English gentlemen, and, of course, deserve all that can be said against them as shams.

But Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, in his defence, and the Vanity Fair correspondent, in his attack, are both wrong. It is, of course, absurd to say of all of the fifty millions of inhabitants of the United States, or even of the thousands of Americans travelling in Europe, either that they are agreeable or disagreeable, well bred or ill bred. There are bad and good among them, and varying degrees of breeding and courtesy.

So it is in England also. The average Cockney is nowhere a delightful individual to encounter, either in London itself or when he is on his travels. The average English tradesman is a vulgar specimen of humanity A great many English lords even are coarse fellows; and yet no more charming companion can be found than a cultivated English gentleman. The only reasonable comparison is between the people of correspondng general kinds in the two countries.

Mr. LABOUCHERE and the Vanity Fair writer both must have a very poor oninion of the discernment of London society if they think it cannot be left to itself to determine who are and who are not suitable persons for it to entertain, wherever they may come from. If either an Anti-American League is required to keep vulgar people out be told that good breeding is no peculiar national possession, it must be in a very bad way. It certainly has shown a rather doubtful taste in some of its selections of Americans to honor and admire.

Ballooning. It is not surprising that the successful bal-

loon voyage which the French aeronaut L'Hoste made across the British Channel on Monday has attracted little attention, for it was only the repetition of a performance rendered familiar during the past two years. Indeed, the chief reflection which this journey might suggest is one of wonder that the science of aeronauties has made so little progress in the hundred years of its existence. It is precisely a century since JOSEPH and ETIENNE MONTGOLFIER introduced the navigation of the air. During the centennial festival held a few weeks ago in Annonay, the picturesque French town that gave them birth, the eulogies pronounced in prose and verseat the unveiling of Cordier's double statue were appreciative and glowing. No doubt, also, the scuiptor's device, presenting one of the brothers as applying a flame at the mouth of the balloon which the other holds ready to despatch, gave a vivid idea of the primitive character of their early device. But the aeronauts and engineers who lent their presence to the ceremonies must have been chiefly struck with the barrenness of a hundred years of toil in the field which the MONTGOLFIERS opened. Gas, to be sure, has been generally intro

sundry improvements have been made in the cars or boats, the cordage, the valves, and the material of the balloon; but practical aerial navigation is no more advanced than it was on the 21st of November, 1783, when aeronauts first trusted themselves in an unconfined balloon. This very feat of crossing the Channel which M. L'HOSTE has just performed, was accomplished on the 7th of January, 1785; and it is only by observing the progress made in the first eighteen months of ballooning that we can appreciate the stagnation of the subsequent ninety-eight years In all other forms of transportation, the ineteenth century has accomplished marvels. Since the days of the MONTGOLFIERS the earth has been covered with a network of railroads, and the seas with fleets of steamships; steam in its turn has already been outdone by electricity for the transmission of news, as it may soon be also in the con veyance of burdens; submarine torpedo coats illustrate the great advance in navigation under water; but practical travel through the air, despite the magnificent nerve and daring of hundreds of adventurers and

duced for inflation instead of heated air;

victims, is still a dream of the future. The practical difficulty in aerial transportation is that of so controlling the vehicle that it shall cease to be entirely at the mercy of the currents of air. A contrivance combining power and lightness, so as to both sustain the air ship and move it independently of the winds, would put a new face on the problem. The difficulty of ascension and of a reasonably protracted flotation in the air

was overcome generations ago; but so long as a balloon starting from New York for Albany is liable to take the road to Baltimore. it will never appeal to the travelling world as a desirable mode of locomotion. It must

be conceded, however, that balloons have made one step toward practical usefulness since the days of MONTGOLFIER, inasmuch as they are successfully employed as observatories both for military purposes and in civil surveying.

A Third Party in Municipal Politics. There is no occasion for a third party in municipal politics when both the Republicans and the Democrata nominate suitable candidates for office. An independent movement may be needed either to defeat both the great parties, if both should persist in putting forward bad men, or to aid the minority party when it is right and the majority is hope-

Some of the people concerned in the socalled citizens' movement of last year talk about reviving it this autumn. What do they want to accomplish?

One of them declares that their "main object is to divorce partisanship from municipal politics." In the same interview he prelicts that they may carry their operations further next year, and seek to control the election of the State ticket. But surely they do not expect to remove the State administration from the domain of politics.

The fact is, this ostensible contempt for what they call politics is an affectation on the part of these who give most character to the citizens' movement. Take, for example, Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. William R. FRACE. They are important to an independent organization chiefly because one is prominent Republican politician and the other is a prominent Democratic politician. We can understand how partisans such as they are may be led to act together by way of protest against bad party nominations; but when his own party places fit candidates in the field why should a professed Republican or Democrat want to support a conglomerate ticket?

To reorganize the citizens' movement at this time is to assume that there is no prospect of wise action by the old-established political bodies. Such a conclusion seems rather premature.

If the Citizens' Committee of Fifty are not lated for the benefit of a few office seekers who, having failed of political preferment as Republicans or Democrats, are in hopes that their merits will be more adequately appreclated by a third party.

The members of the nobility and gentry of the offste monarchies who are now seeing the wonders of the West have one of the greatest wonders of the East still to see. When they set their faces toward the setting sun the raw oyster, though anxiously expected, had not yet returned to town. He has now been back for a uple of weeks, and is in the best condition. and we envy our visitors the pleasure of making his acquaintance. The American cyster is perhaps the choicest of American products. To tno British palate in particular he is a revelation, a delight undreamed of. There is nothing like him elsewhere. The sunvity and delicacy of his flavor are unapproachable. We advise the foreigners not to try the larger ones, such as inspired THACKERAY with his famous remark, but to cleave to the smaller kinds, which have a peculiar refinement and subtle sweetness of flavor, and are things to be, as THACK-"profoundly grateful" for. But whether the foreigners devote themselves to the larger or the smaller varieties, they cannot fail to be delighted with New York oysters. Instead of asking travellers what they think about "our institutions" or "the American girl," why would it not be a good idea to ask them their views about our oysters? The other subjects require study in order to express an intelligent view. The New York oyster is at

The Signal Service observers say the spell of fair weather which seems to have set in is likely to continue far into next week. A day r two ago it was announced that the remainder of September would probably be warm and dry. But there is no certainty in such prognostications, and experience has shown that the guesses of the Government weather watchof London society, or if that society needs to ers are of no more value than those of the prothe hurricane that started from the West Indies and moved up the coast last week, has once been developed, and has come within the reach of the telegraphic system, it is possible to give warning of its approach, but men are not yet wise enough in weather lore to foretell the coming of a storm before it has given any indication of its existence through the barom-

eter or the clouds. Morbidness often is a sin. Usually it is due if a large degree, to temperament inherited from one's ancestors, but also it is frequently the result of circumstatures, and may be overcome by proper effort. He who rabitingly looks on the bright side, as we say, scidom or ever is morbid, and this cheerful habit is cultivated easily—Congregationalist.

We dare say; but if you are suffering from dyspepsia or neuralgia, and if you haven't the means of paying your bills, the ease changes into difficulty. Under such circumstances, the sin probably becomes less beingus.

PAYNE and his followers have been so often overhauled in the Indian Territory itself, after having entered it in violation of the laws, that their recent arrest in Wichita, Kansas, merely on the charge of intending to invade the country again, will probably not frighten them. PAYNE has always challenged trial on the merits of his case, expressing his willingness o bear any penalty that could be lawfully inflicted. It is high time that this challenge should be accepted, and a legal decision rendered on the claims of the so-called Oklahoma colony.

The sprinkling of several hundred pounds of iron ore in a portion of Gatineau Valley. Canada, for the purpose of attracting purchasers of mining lands, is a trick that may be new among our northern neighbors, but is, unfortunately, too familiar on this side of the line. The salting of the Gatineau Valley mine did not succeed, just as in many such cases of fraud at the West the rascally perpetrators have wasted their ingenuity.

Duels resulting from barroom brawls have been many and sanguinary, but it is not often that the mild temperance beverage of soda water gives rise to a bloody passage at arms. In the New Orleans combat with rapiers the ther day the swordsmen were young creoles. belonging to good social circles," according o the account. The business of one was to officiate at a soda water stand, and he had pro posed to serve his opponent with soda in a glass which the receiver declared to be dirty. The imputation was resented, the fatal epithet oction was bandled between the two, and the result was a call to the field of honor, where, as the story goes, they fenced for an hour and twenty-seven minutes before either was hurt. The seller of soda then drew blood from the arm of his customer; but it is not clear that his result demonstrates that the glass was not dirty, because in so simple a matter a solution eighty-seven minutes in length becomes itself suspicious,

The pioneers who celebrated in Denver the other night the twenty-fifth anniversary of the finding of gold in Colorado must have marvelled at Western progress as their minds ran ack from the beautiful and flourishing city in which they were to the wilds of a quarter of a entury before. Colorado seems young in comparison with California, and yet the first dissovery of gold on the American fork of the Sacramento dates only ten years before the like discovery just celebrated in Danver.

THE BOTTOM PACTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Whatever merit there was in the charges on which Special Agent Vandervoort was removed by Postmaster-General Gresham, the laring inconsisten-cy of that official's action must be admitted. Judge Gresham cites the number of days the agent was absent from his post of duty during the year. Now, take the time Judge Gresham has been in office and find what part of it be has been absent from his post, and what advantage would be have over the officer he has dismissed? If absenteeism is good ground for dismissing officials, the Postmaster-General and a great many other high functionaries would be the ones to go.

Vandervoort did only what Gen. Arthur, all his Cabinet, and the Administration in general had done. Many of them are still doing it. This is so notorious that it is fareleal in the extreme for the Administration or any part of it o attempt to hold any one accountable under he charge of absence from his post of duty. The charge against Vandervoort may be well grounded. He may be guilty. But what shall

be said of his accusers and judges? He ab-sented himself with what he urges with plausibliity was permission from his superiors. Can Judge Gresham or any Cabinet officer pretend to as much? Judges should have clean hands. Shake up the accusers and the accused together, and the dismissed subordinate would be the cleaner of the lot. What the Administration should do is to reform itself. But even

that would not save it now.

Judge Gresham! The entire executive branch of the Government, commencing with Gen. Arthur, are the proper ones to be dealt with, for they are the greatest offenders, both in practice and by example. They must go, and with them the whole corrupt machine called the Republican party.

The Republican party must go.

WHAT MADE GOV. BUTLER LAUGH. Why he Didn't Go to the Opening of the For eign Exhibition in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13 .- The explanation of Gov. Butler's absence from the opening ceremonies of the Foreign Exhibition has been a matter of considerable curiosity for the past week, and it has only just come to light. It appears that the managers delegated to one of their number the duty of extending an invitation to the Governor. The gentleman selected to perform this task is a well-known club man, prominent in social circles and a resident of the Back Bay. The matter having been left in the hands of this gentleman, no further thought was given to careful they will find themselves manipu- the subject by the managers until the day and when, to their dismay, it was found that Gov. Butler was not among the guests of the oceasion. The seat that had been specially reserved for him among the distinguished guests was left vacant, and the speech which it was expected he would make was not heard. The crowd assembled to withess the performance showed signs of disappointment and impa-tiently listened to the florid eloquence of the

ther speakers.

After the ceremonies were concluded, the

thenty listened to the florid elequence of the other speakers.

After the ceremonies were concluded, the manazers eagerly sought an explanation of the Governor's absence. The Chesterfieldian gentleman who had been delegated to send the invitation was questioned as to whether he had properly attended to the duty, and he assured the anxious inquirers that the invitation had certainly been sent as desired by them. The manazers were determined to get at the bottom of the affair, and they accordingly repaired to the State House, where they learned more than theylecould have wished.

The gentleman intrusted with the sending of the invitation had indeed sent the Governor an invitation to the opening ceremonies, but the manner and form he had followed in the matter indicated that he was not up in the proprieties. He had begun his letter of invitation to the Governor by informing him that there was shortly to be a vacancy in the position of Justice of the Peace in the town of Nahant, where he had his summer residence, and he desired to recommend agentleman of his acquaintance for the position. He could furnish the best of recommend agentleman of his acquaintance for the position. He could furnish the best of recommend agentleman of his acquaintance for the position. He could furnish the best of recommend agentleman of his acquaintance for the position. He could furnish the best of recommendations as to the gentleman's character and ability, and furthermore the letter politely assured the Governor that the applicant possessed what would undoubtedly be considered a superior qualification in the estimation of the present administration, namely, he had voted for Butler at the last State election! A postscript to this unique letter stated that the managers of the Foreign Exhibition would be pleased to see his Excellency at the opening ceremonies, giving the date and hour thereof.

The letter was received and opened by the Governor's private secretary, and it was filed away along with the thousands of other applications for E

Just What it Menns.

From the Albany Argus.

The cry the Republican party must go says oncisely what thinking men feel.

It means more than at first appears. At the outset. observe; Not Republicans, but the Republican party

must go.

Not intolerence of men, but of methods; not hatred of principles, but of power abused; not prejudice against a party for what it has been, but contempt for what it is

s the meaning.
It is not vindictive, it is not narrow-minded. It exresees a truth. Long continuance in power is fatal to any party. We

to not attempt to trace the stope of this inevitable de-cay. We do seek that this decay of a mere party shall by no means corrupt the body politic. We find disease. e seek health. There is no hope for the Republican party in itself. It

nust go. The sait bas lost its savor. Is there a Sumner, or a Greeley, or a Phillips, or a Lincoln, or a Garrison. or a Seward to-day giving the life of his great spirit to party councils? The "grand old party" has outlived its vigor. Old, but no longer grand, it must go. Dorseys and Bradys, Belknaps and Babcocks, Howgates and Shepherds, Kelloggs and Mahones, Robesons and Chandiers are the men who, in spirit or in person, rule.

For what does it exist?

The great mass of its own nominal adherents have lost saith in it. Thousands whose lives have been spent in ts service see that its usefulness is past. Weil for the party if its history had closed before 1876. In the eight years past who will sum up the losses of the Republican party? Men of conscience, men of honesty. have beed competied to leave it. Putience has censed to be a virtue. Place holders may call it presumption, vindictive, unmeaning prejudice. The war horse style of orators may begin their charges as of old. But the times have changed and the people with them. Hy ocrisy must go.

Whoever is deceived is deceived willingly. The Republican party must go.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows and Judge Glidersleeve's Adjournment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in Tax Sex of this date seems to hold me in part respon-able for the adjournment of Part II. of the German Ses-tions on Friday for the want of a prosecuting officer. I know nothing of the reasons which compelled this I know nothing of the reasons which compelled this result, but I de desirs to relieve myself of responsibility for its occurrence. I was on duty during the entire month of August, working in court every day until 6 octock, and disposing of 173 cases during that time, an amount of wors never before accomplished in a summer amount of wors never before accomplished in a summer. This month I have he in vaccion, thornic one I have had during the sommer, and I believe that I have fairly earned it. Very truly yours.

J. E. Fallows.

Irritable Bookkerpers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In answer to "Constant Reader," who asks whether book-keeping makes a man irritable, I wish to say that it is the constant strain and brain work that causes irrita-uitly and I advise a vacation for the bookkeeper. A rest from work for a few weeks would soon prove the truth of what I say. If constant of brain work is not secured, the consequences will probably prove extreme-ty serious. Consout any man who makes hervourness and instantly a specialty.

New Youk, Sept. 14.

To run Entron of Tun Sun-Sir: If "Constant Read r" will take the word of one who has spent ten years er" will take the word of one who has spent ten years of his life on the broks, he may perhaps more read ity overhook the irritability of his Puritanical book sceper. The writer has not laid the advantage of the "saxbrook platform" neither is he of "Puritanical stock," but is an ordinary man with a weakness. He confesses it on utter alisence of patience and that sweetness of disposition so necessary to a proper of servance of the rules of etiquette. He attributes has a mentable weakness to his occupation, which because of the confining hattre and petit annovances, is more than ordinary every day good nature can tear.

New York Sept. 14. BOOKKERER.

Don't Blame the Botler Inspectors,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Treasary Department has put some innocent man in a very embarrassing position by assigning to them a function they could not perform, and then censuring them for neglect of duty. The law requires boiler impoctors to counside of a boiler to examine it out some man have been made impectors who are so fat that they novar can sat in. VENUS'S RETURN.

When, on the 6th of last December, the planet Venus made her famous transit across the disk of the sun, an event which had been looked forward to for more than a hundred years, and which will not be repeated until the year 2004, many persons who saw the beautiful twin sister of the earth in silhouette against the sun obtained a new insight into the workings of the solar system. The transit was the losing act of the brilliant planet in her role of Evening Star. During the last nine months she has shone in the morning sky, and comparatively few persons have been up long enough before the sun to see her. This week, however, Venus returns to the evening sky, and after a few weeks she will be seen glittering like a diamond in the twilight. In her absence various other planets, including the belted giant Jupiter, and Saturn with its rings, have played the part of Evening Star; but when Venus is present none of these is able to

rank and beauty. When Venus enters the evening sky from behind the sun she will be more than a hundred and thirty millions of miles further from the earth than she was during her transit. Yet even at so great a distance she is a brilliant object. and through the coming autumn and winter she will continue to approach the earth and grow brighter from day to day.

contend with her for the foremost place in

Venus presents a spiendid appearance in the telescope but is so dazzling that very little is known of the condition of her surface. In her present stage of geological development she is more like the earth than any other planet, and many believe she is inhabited by beings resembling ourselves. If we accept this view, how interesting it becomes to watch Venus swinging about the sun, now east of it and now west, now in front of it and now behind, carrying her inhabitants on an endless voyage. just as we are being carried by the earth, Venus advances in her orbit her supposed inhabitants will see the earth apparently drawing away from the sun and growing brighter and brighter until her splendor exceeds that with which Venus appears to us. The manifold reflections of the sunshine from the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, from the snows of the Andes and the Himalayas, from the lee fields around the poles, from the clouds, and from all the landscapes of the earth will at that distance, appear mingled together into the rays of a brilliant star.

The Effect of Lawn Tennis on English Garden Parties. From the London Field.

No one who recalls the stilted formality of the garden party, both as to costume and amusement, prior to the introduction of lawn tennis, will deny that its aspect has materially changed for the better during the instance or eight years. Full morning dress was de riqueur ten years ago. The only active resource was requet, or now and then archery, where space admitted of the latter. Either of these pursuits could be fol-lowed without adopting cricketing costume, and ac-cordingly no relaxation in attire was tolerated on their behalf. To ladies this did not make so great a difference in comfort as it did to men. The younger men of the day had little to toupt them to join the throng uness for some special feminine attraction; and, as a rule, the curate and a few real devoters of croquet had the field to themselves. The class of men who would take kindly to athletics was conspicuous by its absence. A change came when lawn tennis obtained recogni-

tiqu. Croquet became practically extinct. The newer game was not one which could be followed with any enjoyment in a tall hat and black coat. These were dofted at the outset, and cricketing attire before long was openly tolerated for players. The thin edge of the wedg thus introduced, a greater laxity was perforce conced-ed to the rest of the community, and the pot hat and shooting coat soon obtained teleration for non-players. The social phase of the garden party was completely revolutionized; the curate went to the wall, and no longer enjoyed an afternoon's monopoly of firtation: while the special in student of croquet found himself completely snuffed out, and his occupation as gone as that of Othello. The garden party took an entirely new lease of life, and became suddenly popularized anew, not only for those who actually practised lawn tenni but also for the on-looking paterfamilias, who found it less of an infliction when he was allowed to present him-self in country gentleman's attire, instead of, as of old,

This was while lawn tennis was in comparative childhood. In those days every vilinge had not founded its lawn tennis club, and artificial courts were few and far setween. To go to a garden party meant, possibly, the only chance for the day of finding a four-handed game and a full-sized court.

A sort of reaction has now set in, and, as regards lawn

tennis, the garden party is hardly so popular as it was four years ago. One of the reasons seems to lie in the very popularity of the game itself—the identical cause which in the first instance resuscitated the garden party. There is no longer any need to drive five miles and more to find the means of making up a set, when a stroll to the local club ground will insure better courts (because artificial and free from shrubs), and plenty of choice of opponents. When the time comes for a family to decide who of them shall fill the landau to go to Mr. hall be allowed to shirk it, and to enjoy a real afternoon's play at home or at the club. Mr. A.'s domain makes up only two decent courts; there will be forty people ready to play, and any one who can cut in for sets will have had as large a share of play as can be fairly counted upon. The supply of courts is nothing like equal to the demand for play, and half the racket-bearing and rauber-shod youth of both sexes have to look out for all but one sot in the day, and that one, too, probably a very lop-sided one, made up de riqueur from those whose turn has come, and without

egard to skill or equality.

The fact is that, for sport, the private lawn at a large garden party cannot compete in these days with the at-tractions of the club ground, or of a judicionally selected purely 'tennis' party of at most a dozen players, who come to play, and not to flirt and feed. No amount of champarne cup and fruit can compensate the enthu-natic player for inferiority of turf, or hamper of bushe or mediocrity of apparatus. A cop of tea, or a brandy and soda, with good courts and plenty of chance of using them, will be far more attractive to real votaries and if these cannot be insured there they look upon the private party as an infliction to be avoided, if escape can by any stretch of eliquette be made in the direction of the club ground or the home court, with just two or three picked opponents called in for the day to make an

A Bad Churchman. From the Arkansaw Traveler.

"Yes, I has giben up my bench in de church," said a colored bruther. "I kaint 'ford ter blomg ter a congregation what employs such a third by a pracher. I so dun wit him, an' I donn low him for speak de name to my fanits."

out ny family

Vallet Techner is a bind man. I suppose for

Vallet Techner is a bind man. I suppose for

Vallet Techner is a bind man. I suppose for

"Have von proof and fillet force by "

"Wait, I reckni I has Teledinose by "

"Along the best force by the suppose force described in the bind of the best by "

"Along twint time was it when you went to the hen bridge."

house?"

"Bout 3 o'clock in de mornin', sah."

"And you found the minister there?"

Yes, sain found the minister there?"

Yes, sain found the minister there?"

Yes, sain found the defined to charet,

"Does the hea house briong to you?"

No sain it b'long ten Yes, Jackson."

Well, what were you doing there?"

Hith?"

High?

I say, what business did you have at the hen house at that sarly hour?

A that business I had? Why, sah, I why, sah, I heard de chickens scutting an went dar. I didn't want note of the chickens, sah. I se get all de chickens I want had helpened ter he outer bed at de time.

What were are you engaged in? What work are your business?"

1 lafy, what's your business?"

1 lasty, what's your business?"

Why did you happen to be out of bed at 8 o'clock?"

Why did you happen to be out of bed at 8 o'clock?"

"I get up for 'wase in art's pra'r, sah. De pra'r ob de arly riser is de souhes' answered."

If you wanted to pray, what made you go to the hen.

"You heard what I said."
"Wall I went dar to see dat de chickens was all

while a search of the preacher there for the search of the preacher there for the search of the sear

High State of the state of the

A New Mexican Grass. From the More County Pinneer.

From the More County Pioneer.

Dr. Spark's has a peculiar grass which, it is said will grow on the driest ground wherever there is said will grow in the driest ground wherever there is a said with the county of the property of the propert

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe at tack of diarrhous or other howel affection that it would be better to keep by you fir. Javne's Carminative Balsam, a sure curative for Asiatic choiers, cramps, dysentary, and summer combination of children—ddy.

BUNBEAMS

-After a protracted absence, Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, returns from England, and receives the hearty welcome of his old friends and fellow workers in the cause of temperance. They will give him a reception in Cooper Union Hall on Tuesday evening. Music, oratory, and handshaking are an mnced as attractions

-Now that the Shapira documents have been clearly proved to be forgories, the question arises as to what ought to be done with Shapira for his sinful audacity in getting them up. It is suggested in England that he should be punished in some way or other. But he claims to be innocent of all deceit. He says that if there is any sin in the matter it is on the part of the wander ing Arab who sold them to him for a few shillings, and that if anyhody ought to be punished it is this menda-cious and deceifful Bedouin. As the Arab has neither business office nor family residence, and as any particufar Arab is as hard to catch and identify as a wild on trich, there is little probability that justice will be meted out in this case.

-A young colored brother, who had just been licensed to preach, conceived the idea that "car riculum" was a good word to use in his sermon. So be introduced it several times, with considerable unction and to the great delight of an old sister, who sat in the front pew. The old sister, not knowing what the word meant, thought it must be something which justly called for her customary response, so whenever the brother brought it out she shouted "Giory!" sometimes adding " Hallelujah! Amen!" This aroused others in the con gregation to the utterance of similar ejaculations, and the effect produced was that of a fervent revival. When, after the dismissal of the congregation, somebody asked the preacher the meaning of "curriculum," he was com pelled to confess that he did not know,

-There is a general bewailing among the purches because of the meagre attendance at the week night prayer meetings. It is noticed that the louder the bewailing the smaller is the attendance. Worrying and whining and fretting and ecolding will never bring peo-ple to these meetings. In a majority of instances the pre to these meetings. In a majority of instances the prayer meetings are not well attended because they are so uninteresting. These seconds so uninteresting. There are many good Christians who unite in saying that the prayer meeting ought either to be reformed or abolished. If the question were put to vote in the churches there would be a large majority against the abolition of the meeting. Yet of those who would vate for the perpetuation of the meeting simply because it is a time-honored institution, there are but few who would consent to endure the weariness of regular attendance. As now conducted, there is hardly one church in fifty which has an interesting and well-at-tended prayer meeting.

-There were five varieties of Methodists in Canada, but now four of them have united into one. The one which has not united is composed of colored people. A scheme is on foot for uniting it with the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this country. The united body is to be known as the Methodist Church of Canada. The Church as it now stands has 1,634 minis ters, 2,038 church organizations, and 108,831 members. There were no differences in doctrine, nor any very matermi ones in church order and government. The negotiations for this consolidation of denominational inter-ests have been in progress for over a year, and have met with some opposition from a few hard-headed brethren, as might have been expected. From such a transaction as this both the Methodists and the Presbyterians of this country might learn a lesson. Each of these denomina-tions is divided into Northern and Southern, and although there have been many attempts at fraterniza tion there seems no immediate prospect of union in either denomination

-Among some of the theological seminaries it has been the fashion to elect to professorships respectable and prosy men who have falled as preachers. and who are distinguished for their dignified dulness and the alleged profundity of their learning. In the case of the Western Theological Seminary there is a noteworthy departure from this custom. The chair of sacred rhetoric was recently vacated by the death of the Rev Dr. Hornblower, and that of ecclesiastical history by the death of Professor Wilson. To fill the vacancies the directors have called two exceedingly live men. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis and Dr. Charles S. Pomercy of Cleveland. These gentlemen are pastors of promi-nent and prosperous churches, and are recognized as among the best preachers and the most genial men in the ministry. The fear is that they will not give up paratively cheerless life of theological professors. And it may be that in case of their refusal to accept the ositions the directors may have to utilize dull men.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon had a

remarkable case on its hands in the trial of the Rev. Mr. White of Milroy, Pa., for heresy. The charges against Mr. White were of looseness as to the doctrines of original sin, the resurrection, and the Trinity. Being found guilty, he was by a vote of 34 to 3 deposed from the ministry. Some of the matters on which Mr. White differed from his brethren are those on which the Scriptures may fairly be interpreted so as to allow wide di versity of opinion. He was tried, however, not so ing to the Scripture itself, but according to that inter-pretation of it which is set forth in the Westminster standards. Mr. White's defence, which was a carefully written paper occupying about an hour in its delivery, presented Scripture authority, as he understood it, for his views. When the result of the trial was announced the Rev. Mr. Withelm of Petersburg stated that he was quite as heterodox as Mr. White. He asked to be de-posed in like manner, and his request was granted. What will be done with the other two clergymen who by their votes signified their affiliation with Mr. White's heresy has not yet been announced. Probably there is not a Presbytery in which there are not several brethren whose theological views are identical with those of thes brethren. If all these alleged heretics are to be tried

an deposed, there is trouble ahead for the Presbyteries. -The church season fairly opens to-day, and many of the pastors are to set before their people topics of special interest. Brother Darwood asks the Bedford street Methodists "What Are Churches For?" The Rev. Halsey Moore will tell "Why the Christ was Called Jesus." Brother Lightbourn will demonstrate that "Civilization is Not an Evolution from Barbarism." Mr. Moment will tell about "A Godiy Man:" while Mr. Goss will preach on "That Heroic Young Man:" while Mr. Goss will preach on "That Heroic Young Man." Dr. Strobridge will elucidate "Prayer and the Three Natures." Mr. Wright will propound to the Lexington avenue Methodists "An important Question." Mr. Lloyd will comfort the Congregationalists of Madison avenue by telling them of "God Speaking to the Lonely Soul." Dr. Chambers will try to improve the control of the Congregationalists. Dr. Chambers will try to impress on the people of Cal-vary Presbyterian Church the duty of "Christian So-ciability;" and Dr. Pullman will point out to the Univer-salists of Fifty seventh street." The Decisive Moments of Life." Dr. Goodsell will give the Thirty-seventh street Methodists "A Friendly Caution;" and Brother Mason will attempt to prove at the East Baptist Church that "Indecision is the Devil's Opportunity." Dr. Newman begins a course of sermons to show the triumphs of Christianity over infidelity; and there will be the usual array of temperance meetings, Gospel Tent meetings full salvation meetings, singing meetings, and fre-

-Some of the religious papers take pleasure in saying kind words about their subscribers, in-viting them to call at the office of publication when they come to town, and promising them a hearty welcome. Once in a while a confiding subscriber from the back country tries the experiment of calling on the editor of his favorite religious paper, with a view of magnifying his importance in his own village, and telling his neighhis importance in his own village, and telling his neigh-bors on his return what a cordial reception the editor gave him. On calling he is astonished to find what a busy man the editor is, and how little time he has to spend on his rural visitors. Last week a country parson wrote to the editor of one of the religious journals, say-ing that he had never yet visited. New York, but had how made arrangements to come with a sarty offreede. now made arrangements to come with a party of friends and see the city. As he and they would be strangers in town, they desired to put themselves in the care of the editor, whose paper they had so many years taken and prized. They would thank him if he would take them in charge and direct them to the principal objects of interest, including the big bridge, the direct them. charge and direct them to the principal objects of in-terest, including the big bridge, the elevated railroads, and Concy Island. In the simplicity of his heart this excellent man writes in perfectly good faith, and does not suspect that the editor may possibly be so busy as not to comply with his request. It is to be hoped that the visitors will not be so completely left to themselves by reason of pressure on the editor's time that they will fail into the hands of pickpockets or bunco men.

evangelical services.

-" A Praying Mother" is the subject of today's international Sunday school lesson, which is in Pirst Samuel, i., 21-28. The faithful woman whose character is to be studied was Hannah, the mother of Samuel. Elkanah, the husband of this godly woman, lived at Ramah, and, although a devout man, had two wives, the name of the other being Peninnah. As is usual where there is more than one wife, there was a lack of harmony in Elkanah's household. Hannah was childless and Peninnah made sport of her on that account. This stimulated Hannah to the read desired. childless and Pentinian male sport of her on that ac-count. This stimulated Hannah to increased desire for a son. She prayed that fod would give her one, and promised that if her prayers were answered the boy should be dedicated for life to the service of God in the Temple. The story of the circumstances of this prayer and yow will be found in the verses which pracede those of the lesson. The prayer was granted. The child was born. When the proper time arrived Hannah took him to Shitch, where the Tabertonde then was, with Eli, him to Solich, where the raiserments then was, with En-the High Priest, in charge of it. Hannah presented the child with the customary offerings. She reminded Eli-that she was the same woman who had before been in his presence praying. Eli gave her his benediction, and accepted the infant Samuel as an assistant in the ser-vice of the house of the Lord. We have no means of knowing exactly how old samuel was when he was left with Eil. Commentators state his are as low as three with Eil. Commentators state his age as low as three years and as high as twelve. His mother kept up her braverful and discourse. year and as high as twelve. His mother kept up her prayerful and diligent watch over him, visiting him from time to time and farmishing him with garments of her own handlwork. The godly beginning of Samuel's life had its influence to the end. In next Sunday's les-son the story of his contidhood in the Tabernacle is pre-sented. The golden text of this lesson is "I have lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord."